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(54) Title: MONO AND DIALKYL QUATS IN HAIR CONDITIONING COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to an aqueous opaque hair conditioner which comprises a monoalkyl quat from C14 to higher Carbon chain lengths (preferably C16 to C22) and a dialkyl quat with carbon chain lengths of C16 and C16 or C18 and C18. Also included is an amount of fatty alcohol necessary to opacify the conditioner. Also included is a silicone compound. The monoalkyl quat is necessary in a ratio to the dialkyl quat of about 15:1 to 2:1. The carbon chain lengths within the dialkyl quat are present in a weight ratio of 1:3 to 3:1 of C16, C16 to C18, C18 dialkyl chain. The fatty alcohol is present in an amount from about 1% to about 10%.

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MONO AND DIALKYL QUATS IN HAIR CONDITIONING COMPOSITIONSBackground of Invention

5

Most individuals buy and use a hair shampoo for its cleansing properties. In addition to having clean hair, a consumer also desires sufficiently conditioned hair that holds a preset configuration. However, hair shampoos  
10 generally are formulated with highly effective anionic surfactants that primarily clean as opposed to conditioning the hair. Anionic surfactants not only remove the dirt and soil from the hair, but also remove lipids naturally present on the surface of the hair fibres. Therefore, the desirable  
15 cleansing properties of anionic surfactants also leave the hair in a cosmetically unsatisfactory condition. Shampoos also do not help to detangle wet hair and do not impart residual conditioning benefits to dry hair, such as manageability or styleability of hair sets.

20

In general, shampoo compositions containing anionic surfactants, or nonionic surfactants or amphoteric surfactants, leave the hair with an undesirable harsh, dull and dry touch, or feel, usually called "creak", after the  
25 hair is shampooed and then rinsed with water. Furthermore, thoroughly cleansed hair also is extremely difficult to comb, in either the wet or the dry state, because the individual hair fibres tend to snarl, kink, and interlock with each other. In addition, incompletely dried hair, such  
30 as hair dried with a towel, has poor brushing properties, and after complete drying, the hair does not set well. The

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combing or brushing property of dry hair remains poor, and the hair has undesirable electrostatic properties in a low humidity atmosphere that causes the hair to "fly away", thereby further reducing the brushing properties of the hair.

The unsatisfactory combing or brushing property of hair immediately after shampooing, or during trimming treatments after shampooing, also causes hair damage, such as split ends or hair breakage. In addition, the natural lustre and resiliency of the hair is reduced. The overall unsatisfactory condition of shampooed hair often necessitates a subsequent post-shampoo treatment of the hair with a conditioning composition to improve these undesirable physical characteristics. Conditioning compositions typically are applied separately from the hair shampoo, and usually are rinses, cream-like emulsions or lotions containing a cationic compound.

Therefore, consumer needs traditionally have been met by the application of a shampoo to cleanse the hair, followed by the application of a conditioner composition to improve wet combing. The commonly accepted method has been to shampoo the hair, followed by rinsing the hair, and then separately applying a conditioner composition, followed by a second rinse. The wet combing problem has been solved by treating shampooed hair with a conditioner composition that coats the hair shaft and causes the individual hair shafts in a tress to resist tangling and matting because of the smooth coating provided by conditioner molecules on the shaft.

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However, the need for improved compositions that condition the hair, i.e., render the hair more manageable has long been recognised in the art. As previously  
5 discussed, it is well-known that anionic surfactants are suitable for hair shampooing, and that cationic compounds, like cationic surfactants and cationic polymers, are useful as hair conditioners. Therefore, cationic compounds that are substantive to hair often are used to complete the hair  
10 cleansing and hair conditioning cycle.

The ability of cationic compounds to adsorb to or interact with the keratinous material of the hair makes these compounds desirable for improving wet hair detangling  
15 and dry hair manageability. However, cationic compounds that adsorb particularly strongly to the hair also can reduce the elasticity, body and set of the dried hair. Therefore, although conditioning compositions for application to freshly shampooed hair are well known, new and improved  
20 conditioning formulations based on cationic compounds are continually sought.

The following is a list of patents and patent applications in this field.

25 U.S. PATENT NO. 4,818,523 discloses a stable easily removable hair rinse conditioner which provides good conditioning, styling ease, and manageability of hair, but does not build up and is cost effective, consisting  
30 essentially of effective amounts of a dodecyl trimethyl quaternary ammonium compound, a saturated or unsaturated

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C<sub>14</sub> -C<sub>22</sub> alkanol, and a cyclic or linear silicone, in an aqueous vehicle.

U.S. Patent No. 4,976,956 discloses a method of  
5 imparting improved conditioning properties to hair  
comprising treating the hair with a composition comprising a  
water- soluble quaternary ammonium compound, such as  
cetrimonium chloride; an oil-soluble, water-dispersible  
quaternary ammonium compound, such as distearyldimonium  
10 chloride; an acid-neutralized amidoamine compound, and a low  
molecular weight polydimethylsiloxane compound, such as  
cyclomethicone. The method and composition unexpectedly  
provide improved hair-conditioning properties such as wet  
feel, wet and dry combing, manageability, sheen, lustre,  
15 body and overall hair condition.

US Serial No. 09/130,956 filed Aug.7, 1998 discloses hair  
conditioning compositions comprising mono and dialkyl quats.

20 US Serial No. 09/252,564 filed Feb.18, 1999 discloses hair  
conditioning compositions comprising silicones and mono and  
dialkyl quats.

There are a series of patents from Lion Corp that  
25 describe the use of a monoalkyl and a dialky quat mixture in  
a conditioner. These are Japanese Patents JP 56169617 A,  
JP 56169615 A, JP 87008088, JP 56169614 A, JP 87008087 B,  
JP 56169613 A, JP 87008086 B and US patent 4,976,956.

30 The present invention is directed to an aqueous opaque  
conditioning composition that is esthetically acceptable to

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consumers, improves the wet combing and dry combing properties of hair, and also leaves the dry hair with satisfactory cosmetic and physical properties, including, in particular, dry combing and feel, less hair coating, manageability, body, condition of the ends and set.

#### Summary of the Invention

The invention is an aqueous opaque conditioner that has a combination of two different types of conditioning agents and an emulsifier. The present invention is a low solids formulation that provides substantial conditioning benefit without compromising viscosity, to users who use conditioners.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a conditioner with improved performance, while using effective materials at ratios that optimise their benefit.

The present invention relates to an aqueous opaque conditioner, which comprises a monoalkyl quat from C14 to higher Carbon chain lengths (preferably C16 to C22) and a dialkyl quat selected from a mixture of C16, C16 dialkyl quat and C18, C18 dialkyl quat. Also included is an amount of fatty alcohol necessary to opacify the conditioner.

The present invention relates to an aqueous opaque hair conditioning composition comprising:

- (a) a monoalkyl quat having 14 or greater carbon atoms in an alkyl substituent; preferably the monoalkyl quat has 16 to 22 carbon atoms.

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- (b) and a dialkyl quat selected from a mixture of  
C16,C16 dialkyl quat and C18,C18 dialkyl quat;  
(c) a silicone compound; and  
(d) a fatty alcohol in an amount sufficient to opacify  
5 said composition.

Another aspect of the invention is to provide a method  
of treating the hair to yield well-conditioned hair having  
esthetically pleasing physical properties by contacting the  
10 hair with an opaque conditioner of the present invention.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

Unless indicated otherwise, as used herein, "%" of the  
15 total composition means weight %. The starting materials set  
forth herein are either known or can be prepared in  
accordance with known methods. As used herein, "C16, C16  
dialkyl quat" or "C16 dialkyl quat" or "(Di-C<sub>16</sub>) quat" refers  
to a quaternary ammonium compound wherein two of the alkyl  
20 substituents are the same and each of these alkyl  
substituents contains 16 carbon atoms. As used herein, "C18,  
C18 dialkyl quat" or "C18 dialkyl quat" or "(Di-C<sub>18</sub>) quat"  
refers to a quaternary ammonium compound wherein two of the  
alkyl substituents are the same and each of these alkyl  
25 substituents contains 18 carbon atoms.

The current invention teaches a new and improved  
conditioning formulation based on cationic compounds in  
which enhanced wet and dry hair properties can be achieved.  
30 The technology is a low solids, cost-effective formulation  
that provides substantial conditioning benefit without

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compromising the sensory attributes to consumers. The cost savings resulting from implementing this invention will move our brands towards higher profitability.

- 5       The conditioning benefit obtained from a typical hair conditioner without silicone oil has been hypothesized to be due to deposition on hair of a lamellar gel structure formed from a mixture of alkyl quat (either monoalkyl or dialkyl quat) and fatty alcohol. Recently, it has been found that a
- 10       mixture of monoalkyl quat and dialkyl quat of specific chain length can provide superior conditioning benefit compared to that provided by either monoalkyl or dialkyl quat alone. However, the wet and dry stage performance is still not comparable to the silicone oil-containing conditioners.
- 15       This invention teaches a mixed monoalkyl quat (preferably C16 to C22) and dialkyl quat system in which the dialkyl quat contains mixtures of specific hydrocarbon chain lengths (preferably C16 to C18). Also included is a fatty alcohol enough to provide opacity and viscosity to the conditioner.
- 20       It has been found that an enhanced wet and dry stage conditioning performance can be achieved by using mixed alkyl chain lengths within the dialkyl quat. This technology provides a route to deliver excellent wet and dry combing properties that is comparable to hair conditioners that
- 25       contain silicone oils.

Without being bound by any particular theory, the compositions in the present invention show that in a mixed mono/di alkyl quat conditioner system, by incorporating a

30       dialkyl quat that contains a mixture of different alkyl chain lengths into the lamellar gel phase, a superior wet-



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combing performance can be achieved. The wet combing performance is comparable to the silicone oil-containing conditioners.

5       The present invention relates to an opaque conditioner which comprises a monoalkyl quat from C14 to higher carbon chain lengths (preferably C16 to C22) and a dialkyl quat each alkyl of which is C16 or each of which is C18. Also included is an amount of fatty alcohol necessary to opacify  
10 the conditioner. Also optionally included is a silicone compound such as an amodimethicone, dimethicone, or dimethiconol.

15       The following is a description of ingredients which are included in compositions of the invention.

#### Monoalkyl quats

20       Monoalkyl quats can be compounds of the formula  $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4 X^-$  wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , and  $R^3$  are C1-C3 alkyl groups and  $R^4$  is a C14 or greater alkyl group (preferably C16 to C22); and  $X^-$  is any acceptable counterion such as chloride, bromide, methosulfate, ethosulfate, nitrate or tosylate.

25       Non-limiting examples of monoalkyl quats are:

30       cetyltrimethylammonium chloride (C16);  
      stearyltrimethylammonium chloride (C18);  
      behenetrimethylammonium chloride (C22);  
      cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (C16);  
      soytrimonium chloride (C18);

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tallowtrimonium chloride (C16/C18);  
behentrimethylammonium methosulfate (C22);  
Peg-2 Olealmonium chloride (C18);  
palmityltrimethylammonium chloride (C16);  
5 hydrogenated tallowtrimethylammonium chloride (C16/C18);  
hydrogenated tallowtrimethylammonium bromide (C16/C18);  
hydrogenated tallowtrimethylammonium methosulfate  
(C16/C18);  
cetrimonium tosylate (C16); and  
10 eicosyltrimethylammonium chloride (C20).

In compositions of the invention, said monoalkyl quat  
is selected from the group consisting of behentrimonium  
chloride and cetrimonium chloride, most preferably,  
15 cetrimonium chloride.

Monoalkyl quats are present in the composition from  
about 0.001 to 20% by weight, preferably from about 0.01 to  
10 % by weight, more preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight,  
20 most preferably from about 0.5% to 2% by weight.

#### Dialkyl quats

Dialkyl quats can be compounds of the formula  $N^+R^5R^6R^7R^8$   
25  $X^-$  wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are C1-C3 alkyl groups and  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are  
the same and each contains 16 carbon atoms; or  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are  
the same and each contains 18 carbon atoms; and  $X^-$  is any  
acceptable counterion such as chloride, bromide,  
methosulfate, ethosulfate, nitrate, acetate, phosphate; or  
30 tosylate.

- 10 -

Non-limiting examples of dialkyl quats are:

dicetyldimethylammonium chloride (C16);  
distearyldimethylammonium chloride (C18);  
5 dipalmityldimethylammonium chloride (C16);  
dihydrogenatedtallowdimethylammonium chloride (C16/C18);  
ditallowdimethylammonium chloride (C16/C18)  
dihydrogenatedtallowdimethylammonium bromide (C16/C18)  
dihydrogenatedtallowdimethylammonium methosulfate  
10 (C16/C18)

A mixture of dialkyl quats is used in compositions of the invention

15

The dialkyl quat in compositions of the invention is a mixture of C16, C16 dialkyl quat and C18, C18 dialkyl quat. The quats can be selected from the group consisting of dicetyldimonium chloride and distearyldimonium chloride.

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An important aspect of the invention is the use of a mixture of alkyl chain lengths within the dialkyl quat to achieve superior conditioning performance that is comparable to silicone oil-containing conditioners.

In the combination of the dialkyl quats within the dialkyl quat mixture, that is C16, C16 dialkyl quat and C18, C18 dialkyl quat, are present in a weight ratio of about 1:5 to about 5:1, preferably 1:4 to about 4:1, and most preferably 1:3 to about 3:1 and most preferably from about 1: 2 to about 2:1.

Dialkyl quats are present in the composition from about 0.001 to 20% by weight, preferably from about 0.01 to 10 % by weight, more preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight, most preferably from about 0.5% to 1% by weight.

The ratio of the monoalkyl quat to the mixture of dialkyl quats

The ratio of the monoalkyl quat to dialkyl quat mixture in compositions of the invention is about 15:1 to about 1:1. The ratio of monoalkyl quat to dialkyl quat in compositions of the invention may also be about 10: 1 to about 1:1. The ratio of monoalkyl quat to dialkyl quat in compositions of the invention may also be about 4:1 to about 1:1.

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Silicone compounds

- 5       Silicone compounds may optionally be used in compositions of the invention. A silicone compound may be selected from the group consisting of amodimethicone, dimethicone and dimethiconol.
- 10      Non-limiting examples of silicone compounds are: DC929; Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4),  
DC 2-1784,  
DC 2-1780,  
DC 2-949
- 15      DC 2-1784 and  
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5).

Fatty alcohols

- 20       Fatty alcohols are present in compositions of the invention at about 1 to about 10%, more preferably at about 1 to about 5% because at lower fatty alcohol levels there is better wet-stage combing performance of the compositions.
- 25       The following are non-limiting examples of fatty alcohols which may be used in the compositions of the invention:
- 30       cetyl alcohol (C16);  
stearyl alcohol (C18);  
cetearyl alcohol (C16/C18);  
behenyl alcohol (C22);

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arachidyl alcohol and  
mixtures of them.

The fatty alcohol is preferably cetearyl alcohol.

5

The fatty alcohol is present in compositions of the invention in an amount sufficient to opacify the composition. For example, fatty alcohol may be present from about 1 to about 10% or from about 1% to about 5%.

10

Optional ingredients which may be included in the compositions of the invention are hydrocarbons such as paraffin, vaseline solid paraffin, squalene, oligomer olefins and the like; amidoamines such as stearamidopropyl dimethylamine, isostearamidoethyl morpholine,  
15 behenamidopropyl dimethylamine and the like; humectants such as glycerine, propylene glycol, glycerol, sorbitol and the like; esters, such as isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate, and stearyl stearate and the like; emulsifiers  
20 such as glyceryl monostearate, sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene stearate and the like; cellulose derivatives such as hydroxypropylcellulose; cationic cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose and the like; thickening agents such as natural polymers and the like; and other ingredients such  
25 as solvents, bacteriocides, colors, and fragrances.

Compositions of the invention may be prepared by methods which are known to those skilled in the art. Ingredients used in the preparation of compositions of the invention are either known or may be prepared by known  
30 methods.

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Compositions of the invention are used to condition hair by first wetting the hair, applying the composition of the invention, lathering the hair, and then rinsing the hair. Alternatively, water and conditioner may be applied to the hair simultaneously. Conditioning with compositions may be done right after shampooing when the hair is still wet. Alternatively, conditioning the hair may be done separately from shampooing.

10

Compositions of the invention provide unexpectedly superior conditioning benefits when compared with prior art formulations. Compositions of the invention provide unexpectedly provide a high, consumer acceptable viscosity using relatively low levels of monoalkyl quat, dialkyl quat, silicone compounds, and fatty alcohol.

15

Finally, compositions of the invention provide unexpectedly superior conditioning without the use of increased fatty alcohols.

20

To demonstrate the new and unexpected results achieved by the present invention, the following compositions were prepared. These compositions illustrate the invention and do not limit the invention. These compositions, along with experimental data, are shown in the tables below.

25

#### Examples

30

Compositions of the present invention have significantly more conditioning versus a formulation with

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ingredients that fall outside of the ratios set by the present invention. The table below illustrates this.

The objective of the experiment below was to evaluate the wet combing performance of CTAC based conditioner prototypes which contain 0.5% dialkyl quats with varying C16/C18 chain length ratios. The conditioners contain a 4:1 monoalkyl to dialkyl ratio with the dialkyl quat chain length being varied systematically as shown below.

10

Composition A	- 1:1 ratio C16:C18 dialkyl quat
Composition B	- 24:76 ratio C16:C18 dialkyl quat
Composition C	- 76:24 ratio C16:C18 dialkyl quat
Composition D	- 63:37 ratio C16:C18 dialkyl quat
15 Composition E	- 37:63 ratio C16:C18 dialkyl quat
Composition F	- 100% C16 dialkyl quat
Composition G	- 100% C18 dialkyl quat

## 20 Experimental

Wet combing experiments were carried out on the Instron 5500 series. All testing was carried out by applying 0.3 ml of product to bleached and waved 2 g hair tresses. Results are expressed in terms of the maximum load (highest force encountered during combing) and combing energy (area under the combing curve). Commercial products, an Extra Moisturising (XM) and a Bodifying conditioner (XB) that contain silicone oils in addition to cationic compounds, have also been included in this study as internal controls. Wet combing results are given below.

35



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Formulations and Instron Wet Combing Data

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>(Di-C<sub>16</sub>/Di-C<sub>18</sub>) quat mole ratio</u>						
	<u>100/</u>	<u>74/2</u>	<u>63/3</u>	<u>1/1</u>	<u>37/6</u>	<u>26/7</u>	<u>0/10</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
	F	C	D	A	E	B	G
<u>Cetrimonium</u> <u>chloride, 30%</u> <u>active</u>	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Dipalmitoyldimonium chloride	0.38	0.28	0.24	0.19	0.14	0.10	-
Distearyldimonium chloride	-	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.28	0.38
Cetearyl alcohol <sup>1</sup>	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Potassium chloride	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Disodium EDTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other <sup>2</sup>	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
Instron Wet- combing							
Combing Force (gram force)*	11.6	9.9	9.8	8.8	9.9	10.4	14.5

5

\*: Combing force for the controls are: XM 9-10 gram force;  
XB 13.5-14.5 gram of force.

10 Cetearyl alcohol<sup>1</sup>: Alfol 16/18, a mixture of 60% C<sub>16</sub>OH and  
40% of C<sub>18</sub>OH; Henkel, Cincinnati, OH

Other<sup>2</sup>: water, fragrance, preservatives and other minor  
ingredients.

15 Compositions A, B, C, D, and E had significantly less wet  
combing force (and hence better conditioning properties)  
than compositions F and G.

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## CLAIMS

- 5        1.    An aqueous opaque hair conditioning composition comprising:
- (a)   a monoalkyl quat having 14 or greater carbon atoms  
              in an alkyl substituent;
- 10        (b)   a dialkyl quat which is a mixture of a C16,C16  
              dialkyl quat and C18, C18 dialkyl quat;
- (c)   a silicone compound;    and
- 15        (c)   a fatty alcohol in an amount sufficient to opacify  
              said composition.
2.    A composition according to claim 1 wherein   C16,C16  
      dialkyl quat and C18, C18 dialkyl quat   are present in a  
20    weight ratio of 1:3 to 3:1.
3.    A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein  
      C16, C16 dialkyl quat and C18, C18 dialkyl quat are present  
      in a weight ratio of 1:2 to 2:1.
- 25        4.    A composition according to any preceding claim wherein  
      the ratio of monoalkyl quat (a) to dialkyl quat (b) is about  
      15:1 to about 2:1.

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5. A composition according to claim 2 wherein the ratio of monoalkyl quat (a) to dialkyl quat (b) is about 4:1 to about 2:1.
- 5 6. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein said fatty alcohol is present at about 1 to about 5%.
7. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein said fatty alcohol is present at about 1 to about 5%.
- 10 8. A composition in according to any preceding claim wherein said monoalkyl quat is selected from the group consisting of behentrimonium chloride and cetrimonium chloride.
- 15 9. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein said dialkyl quat is selected from the group consisting of dicetyldimonium chloride and distearyldimonium chloride.
- 20 10. A composition in accordance with any preceding claim wherein said monoalkyl quat is cetrimonium chloride.
11. A composition in accordance with any preceding claim wherein said dialkyl quat is distearyldimonium chloride.
- 25 12. A composition in accordance with any preceding claim wherein said fatty alcohol is cetyl alcohol.
13. A method for conditioning hair which comprises
- 30 contacting hair with a composition of any preceding claim.

